JOHN AND HIS MAIL

How Letters Are Transported in

the Flowery Kingdom.

SYSTEM TO BE ESTABLISHED

individuals and Firms Manage the

Pustoffice and Perform Efficient.

Hervice-To Avoid Robbery.

In a report just published by the state department, Samuel Gracey, United States consul at Foochoo.

China, tells how the mail is carried in

the "Sowery kingdom." China has not

yet established government post offices

yet established government post offices or a postal system for the masses of the people, with all her adoption of modern ways, but private enterprise is depended upon to render communication casy between various parts of the empire. This private transmission of mail is conducted through what are called "letter shops." No stamps are used, but the "chop" or sign of the keeper of the "letter shop" is always placed upon the envelope.

In this country when the government wishes to send a communication it incloses it in an envelope marked "official" or "public—free" and it goes through the mail as other letters except that no postage is paid. In China imperial edicts and other official communications are carried from city to city and province to province by couriers. Generally they make the trip afoot, but in case of great haste they are provided with horses at convenient relay stations. Official letters or dispatches are thus conveyed in cases of

relay stations. Official letters or dis-patches are thus conveyed in cases of emergency two hundred or two hun-dred and fifty miles a day. In districts where transmission of official com-munications is frequent each station master is required to keep on hand from ten to twenty horses or donkeys, and the local representative of the government is held responsible for all delays that occur. These official couri-ers, who correspond to our star route

ers, who correspond to our star route mail carriers, are not allowed to carry

private dispatches or letters, their op-erations being restricted to the trans-mission of government communica-

The public is served by the "letter

shops," a carrier system organized by private enterprise transmitting the mail from one station to another. Con-sul Gracey says at the treaty ports the

letter shops are used by natives only, but in the interior, or at places not

reached by the foreign postal arrange-ment, they are employed by foreign-ers as well, though chiefly by mission-aries. "These speak well of the sys-

tem for its security," he says, "but they do not consider it all that could be desired in respect to quickness of delivery. It somewhat resembles our express business, as it transmits par-cels of moderate size and weight. It is said to possess two decided advantages

over our western system—insurance against loss and monthly settlement of accounts. All the letters and parcels

to be sent may be registered and in-

HONORTO AN ANGLER

The Tercentennary of Izaak Walton Comes Next Month.

IT WILL BE DULY CELEBRATED.

ton Jeffrenn's Enger Interest-Pe at Cleveland and Senatur Quay Presented from Participation.

"Nothing could be more worthy of perican fishermen than to join our gilah cousins in a suitable celebra-m of Imask Walton's terrembermary," is Grover Cleveland a few weeks ago, sen a we'l-known New York editor minded him that the 5th of August est will be the three hundredth anni-eracy of the birth at Stafford, Eng-nel, of the Complement Angles's paramy of the birth at manors, angland, of the "Compless Anglar's" quaintly compounded author. The event in England has been the occasion of quite elaborate advance preparations. To Joseph Jefferson belongs the credit of having first drawn the attention of American lovers of the rod and line to the anniversary. It is us o cooperate with the duke of Argyl

The register of Issue Walton's top-tism still estant sets forth that he was here "Auguste 8th day 1882" with the further fact that his father's same was Jervia. Who his mother was or how he spent the years of childhood the most painstaking of biographers has never been able to ascertain. Late in his teens, however, it is known that his father resolved to make a milliner and draper of Issue. The next authenticated dreumstance is his ap-pearance in London about 1002 as proprietor of a shop—what we pearance in London about 1032 as proprietor of a shop — what we would call a dry goods store. The upper story of Gresham's Royal Burse or Exchange in Cornhill is now being diligently searched by English anglers, for it is asserted that in it Iraak did business. A year later he had a place on First street, opposite the temple. He must have made money, for in 1603 we have him lessing a shop and the dwelling portion above it in Chancery

nate man. His first wife, whom he married in December, 1626, was Rachel Floud, of Archbishop Cranmer's family, She died in 1640. His second wife was She died in 1640. His second wife was also related to eminent ecclesiastics—Anna Ken, sister of the bishop of Bath and Wells. She lived until 1662, a monument now marking her grave in Worcester cathedral. Iranic's children did well in this world. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Prebendary Hawkins, of Winehester, at the age of ninety, after having spent the last forty years of his life in traveling.

angier is that the anecdotes and verses are not lugged in by the neck and heels, but rise naturally out of the talk as Piscator, Viator and the curious Ausope halt by the greasy bank of a stream to fling their reels. "The Angier's song for two voices, treble and bases," is given, music and all, and, with various pictures of fish, forms the only illustration dating from Walton's day in the whole book.

Walton wrote other things, but he would be as obscure as many a contemporary of his had he not become author of the work, of which the inspiration, as set forth in it, was:

"On the traw faster's life,

as set forth in it, was:

"Oh the brow flaber's life,
It is the best of any.

The full of pieceurs, rold of strife,
And 'tis below'd of many;
Other poyes,
Are but topen,
Only this
Lawful is
For our skill
Breeds so ill
flut content and pieceurs."

Portraits of Walton are scattered among the stately homes of England.
The one given here is from the collection of Earl Cowper and deemed most authentic of any.

authentic of any.

HONORS WERE EVEN.

A Canalag Goat Plays a Jobs on Its Mas-

A mountain goat that I once kept in confinement was about as cunning as the average street: armb, and, had he lived to maturity, and kept on ac-quiring knowledge, the chances are I would have had to move out and give

would have had to move out and give him the ranch.

He usually followed me on short excursions into the woods and generally kept right at my heels, but on one occasion he lagged behind, and, although I called him several times, he paid no heed. I finally walked back to see what he was interested in, and found him busy feeding on some moss that grew at the roots of a fir tree, so I left him and continued my tramp. But after I had got a short distance the thought occurred to me to hide and see how he would act; so I slipped into a hollow stump close by the trail and how he would act; so I slipped into a hollow stump close by the trail and awaited the result. Presently I heard him bounding along the trail, and after he had passed I stuck out my head to watch him. When he got about twenty feet beyond me he stopped and commenced looking around, and the comical expression of his face as he scanned every object. his face as he scanned every object that bore any resemblance to a human being caused me to burst out laughing, when he turned and saw me. Then he commenced to sulk and would not go any further, so I had to return

The next day he followed me, as usual, but in the midst of some thick brush and down timber I got interested in a bird that I was following up and lorgot the goat, and when I came to look for him he was gone. Walking back to where I last saw him, I called, but no "Billy" came in sight. Then I commenced a diligent search, and presently I caught sight of something white beneath a brush heap. Stooping down and looking in I saw the little brute curled up in a heap, and not a move could I get out of him. Reach-ing in I caught him by the leg and pulled him out, and gave him a cuffing on both sides of the head. But he did no mind it a bit, and seemed to enjoy the joke immensely, capering about it

Before a letter is mailed or delivered to the carrier its contents are displayed, and the keeper of the letter shop then signs his "chop," or sign, so that its point of origin may be determined. Parcels may be transmitted in the same manner, the charge for carrying being a percentage of their declared value. The shopkeeper gives a receipt for the letter or package, and he thus becomes responsible for its safe delivery or its return to the sender, with seal unbroken. In some parts of the empire, the consul says, about two-thirds of the expense of transmission is paid by the sender, the remainder being collected from the receiver. Thus the shop is secured against entire loss from transient customers and the sender has some guarantee that his letter will be conveyed with dispatch. Native merchants who are regular customers keep an open account with the shop and make their settlements mouthly.

sured.

In some of the larger cities and towns the letter shops are numerous, but in many remote villages there are none. In Shanghal there are nearly two hundred. Some of the shops employ solicitors who go from house to house working up trade, competition in many cities being strong. In the northern provinces the shopkeepers imitate the government and employ a system of mounted carriers. Horses or donkeys are used, the relays being about ten miles apart. Each carrier or menssenger is intrusted with seventy or eighty pounds of mail matter, and travels about five miles an hour-much slower than the government carriers. For short distances and in central and southern China the messenger travels on foot at a rapid gait. When the messenger arrives at a station he hands over the mail to a fresh carrier. "He starts at once," says Consul Gracey. "no matter what may be the hour of the day or night, and regardless of winds, rain, heat or cold, he continues the journey until he, too, has completed his service and handed the parcel over to a third messenger, and thus it reaches its destination.

This "pony express," like that which was in use across the western plains of the United States forty years ago, is sometimes subject to interruption by highwaymen, but the Chinese have a way of compounding such villainy and thus protecting their postal service. The robber bands of each district col-lect blackmall from the shopkeepers. and for regular sums paid they not only do not moiest the messengers themselves, but they agree to keep other maranders from doing so. Large firms engaged in the carrying business and in transporting travelers by carts between given points are in the habit of contracting with the brigands for the safe passage of their goods and enstomers. "Thus," comments the consul. "the evil of mail or express rob bery, common enough in more civilized countries, is recognized as probable and duly provided for. Although, of course, not legal, this practice is quite common and is not far removed from the custom of some other nations in licensing social evil that cannot be en-

tirely suppressed."

rolled up as we do engravings. The Old Tostament was written in the old He-

brow character—an offshees of iD Phonician. It was a symbol language as written, having no vowels. The community were written and this wowel sounds supplied by the voice. The words ran together in a continuous line. After the Habsew became a dead language vowels were supplied to preserve usage, which was passing away. After the Babylonish captivity away. After the Babylonish captivit the written Hebrew was modified be the Aramaic, and schools of readin taught the accent and empiresis. The came the asparation of words from each other, then division into verses.

TOWING THE TRAIN A Africa Rollrend Where Tre

The first railroad built in the in-terior of tropical Africa was the little line ninety miles long which connects the towns of Kayes and Bafoulaha on the Senegal river in Senegamble. Steamers run up the Senegal from the ocean to Kayes, where the river be-comes unnavigable; and the railroad line to Bafoulaha is the first section of the extension of steam facilities to the line to Baforlabe is the first section of the extension of steam facilities to the Niger river, which in time will give uninterrupted steam communication between the sea and the upper Niger. Awhile ago, according to the New York Sun, a gentleman who traveled over this railroad said that it was in a very shabby condition. At one part of the line a force of one hundred na-tives, supplied with long ropes, was employed to give a helpful tow to trains.

Lieut Jalme, of the French navy, who made a name by his trip to Timbuktu in a gunbtest confirms the report that the natives are used for draught purposes to she out the insufficient power of the locomotives. A picture in the book just published by Lieut Jaime shows the train that took his party over the road. He says that several times during the journey the locomotive or one of the cars was derailed, and hours were lost in boosting them upon the track again. Once in awhile everybody on the cars would jump off, in order to take a pull at the tow line or apply their shoulders to the train.

The roadbed has not been kept in good condition. The locomotives are more or less out of repair, and for a distance of six miles most of the motive force was supplied by the natives with their long rope. The picture shows a place where only the members of Lieut. Jaime's party were eking out the motive power. Some of them are seen in front of the engine, hauling on the rope, and others are at the sides of the cars, applying all their strength toward a forward movement.

Though the condition of this little railroad is something to excite hilarity there is no doubt that it is the beginning of an important railroad enterprise. The line has been surveyed

ginning of an important railroad en-terprise. The line has been surveyed all the way to the Niger river, and, without stopping to repair the section of the road now in operation, engineers and workmen have begun to grade the line beyond Bafoulabe, and in the course of a year or so it will be advanced thirty or forty miles further beyond the Niger river. It will be an important event when this railroad is completed, for then Timbuktu can be reached from every center of civiliza-tion by steam; and by the time the railroad reaches the Niger there is little doubt that white men will be admitted freely into the famous and fanatical city which so long has excluded for-eign intercouse. The last white man to enter Timbuktu was Dr. Lenz twelve

The news comes that Col. Archinard has completely established the sovereignty of France in the great country of Macina, south of Timbukts, and has piaced on the throne one of the royal heirs who can be wholly con-trolled by French influences. The most important result of this great success is that Archinard has thus opened a way by the Niger to Tim-busctu. for this city is dependent, commercially speaking, upon Macina.
The French expect to induce the chief of Timbuktu to accept a protectorate, and as they now control the region that gives to Timbuktu all the commerce and wealth it possesses, there is no doubt that Timbuktu will be forced to come to terms and open its gates to the world.

A Popular Chinese Gam Weighl is the greatest game of the Chinese, especially with the literary class, and is ranked by them superior to chess. Like chess, this game is of general military and mathe character, but is on a much more ex-tended scale, the board containing two hundred and sixty-one places and em-ploying nearly two hundred men on a side. All bf the men, however, have the same value and powers. The object is to command as many places on the board as possible. This may be the board as possible. This may be done by inclosing empty spaces, or surrounding the enemy's men. Very close calculation is always essential in order that a loss in one region may be met by gains in another, thus employing skillful strategy when the contestants are evenly matched. The game has come down from great antiquity, being first mentioned in Chinese writing about 625 B. C. It was in all probability introduced by the Babylonian bility introduced by the Babylonian astronomers, who were at that time instructors of all the cast.

A woman must be at home to bores, says a writer in the Washington Post, while her brother has the absolute right to avoid dull women. She must wait for a partner in the dance, while her brother may seek one. She must smile on old Stumbleover and accept his moist hand for the dance, although the knows that bruised ankles will be for swift penalty. A woman equally clumsy, old and unattractive, has the "right" to put herself in bold rollef dado. Why should not Stumbleover take his piace beside her? Also as if life were a mere cotillion-must our daughter watch and wait the coming of her lord and master?

Queen Victoria made her will in 1886. It is engrossed on relium, quarto aire, and is bound as a volume, secured with a private lock. Several blank pages have been left at the end of the pages have been self at the end of the book for codicils, some of which have already been added. Thus, when Princess Alice died, in 1878, modifica-tions of the bequests were condered necessary; and in the summer of 1884, after the duke of Alban's death, further revisions were imperative. One entry relates entirely to the disposal of the queen's jubilee gifts. which are not the property of the na-

TWO WERE AS ONE

How a Snake and a Rooster Were Wrapt Up in Each Other.

THEIR LIVES HARMONIOUS

Until Mis Rousterlets Found He Co. Crow-Yarn Tunt Would Give Munchesens a Pens

"Snakes don't grow very big up our way," said en-Sheriff Warren Kalamasso Ridway, of Pike county, Pa., to a New York Sun man, "but they grow uncommon smart. I've seen 'em do lots of cute things, the most of which I have kept to myself, because I have always been on good terms with my neighbors, and my business is such that I can't afford to have them weaken in their confidence in me—they, like all Pike county folks, being simple and unsophisticated and unable to appreciate the fact that truth is stranger ate the fact that truth is strai than fiction. I am getting along in years, though, and I don't feel like passing away without putting on rec-ord at least a few of the ovidences of genius I have seen in the anakes that live up our way.

"A friend of mine, who lived back in

kitten and had the run of the premises. One day he got egg hungry, and he stole an egg from under a setting hen and awallowed it. The egg was just on the eve of hetching, and the chick picked its way out of the egg as it lay inside the snake, and not finding daylight yet kept on picking until it had picked a hole through the snake and stuck its head out. That was as far as it could get, and there it stuck. The snake didn't like it at first, but by and by the novelty of the situation seemed by the novelty of the situation seeme to strike him, and he grew proud o by the novelty of the situation seemed to strike him, and he grew proud of that strange living protuberance. My friend didn't interfere, curious to see what the result of that singular companionship would be. The chicken and the snake grew very fond of one another, and it was worth a farm to see 'em go to sleep together, the snake turning its head back and snuggling down by the chicken's head. The enake kept the chick well supplied with food, catching flies and worms and insects of various kinds, and passing them back to the chicken by the hundred. The chicken grew like weed, and along toward the end of a summer the blacksnake's body was pouched out like a small hand satched where the chicken was apreading out, and the latter's neck stretched nearly six inches above the snake's back. It was the funiest sight you ever saw, and touching too, the two creatures doted on each other so. But their end was sad.

"One day along in August the snake and his friend were taking a nap. Presently the chicken woke up. stretched his neck to its full length, and got rid of its first crow. The first crow of a young rooster, even when he has the aid that seems to be in the flopping of his incipient wings, is al-ways a heartrending performance, and as this rooster couldn't use his wings his first crow was real speaky. snake woke up with a start. He looked wildly about. He was scared and no mistake, but finally made up his mind that he had been dreaming, and set tled down to finish his nap. He had scarcely closed his eyes wh young rooster, encouraged by his first attempt, stretched his neck and tried his voice again. The snake jumped as much as ten feet, his eyes full of terror, and sailed around the yard as if he were flying from an avenger. He came to a stop by and by, but glared wildly and panted like a hot dog. The chicken seemed to enjoy the performance hugely, and, while the snake was still trembling, he let go another crow

"Then the snake discovered where the queer noise was coming from, and he turned a look on the chicken that was terrible in its reproachfulness. The young rooster would have done well if he had heeded it, but he didn't. He stretched his neck as high as he could and crowed again, square in the

"The snake struck at the chickens' head, but missed it. The chicken got mad and clipped the snake in the head with his bill. And then it went. They tumbled and fought around that yard for five minutes. Then they suddenly became quiet. The snake had got the chicken's head in his mouth and swalowed it, neck and all. He had killed his friend, but had choked himself to death in doing it."

THE FUNERAL OF AN ANGELITO. In Paragusy the Death of a Child Is Con-

While wandering about inside the recoleta one morning two bella inside the old church began to ring out joyously, as if for a welding, writes l'annie B. Ward to the Chicago Tribune. Looking through the gateway I saw a procession coming, at a cheerful jogtrot, down the sandy lane, which is bordered with grass and luxuriant shrubs. They were all women and girls, not a man among them, so it could not be a wedding some with babies in their arms, others with children trotting at their sides, the little boys wearing penches, the women and girls dressed after the Paraguayan fashion of skirt and camisole, everyone barefooted and with a black shawl or square of white cotton draped over the head. They advanced with laughter and gayety, almost on a gentle run; and the young woman who led the cortege carried on her head a little codin enveloped with linen embroidery, with fresh red roses. It was an angelito, a "little angel," and therefore no cause for sadness, for throughout all Spanish America the death of a child is considered rather a matter for rejoicing. So, while the bells clattered more merrily than ever, the juyou group passed the turnstile, traversed the christure of the church and halted beside a shallow hole.

Looking lute it we saw that its sides were a sandwich of different lavers and strate of bones and broken cuffi emcettely cut by the spade, and that the heap of frush earth beside it comtained a skull or two cone with long black hair clinging to it; some old joints and marrow bones, a tudy a show bits of softis, shreds of clar solled grave

ed with unababen ter

POLAR BEARS KEEP COOL Heat During the Martin To

"It will surprise must people," said hiladelphia anological garden. hat of the tropies, and, as different character. Who tailty occurre among our paimais during a heated term is mostly among the tropical onimals, especially the African. In hot weather I have weathed the polar bear go into his tank, and then, instead of lying in the chade, extend himself in the direct rays of the sun, where the water on his siris would evaporate. He found out for himself, I suppose, that evaporation causes a lower temperature. Again, it is somewhat astonishing, at first, that our polar bear should suffer sometimes us he does from the severe could of winter. I have seen him shivering on one of those bitterly cold days, when the sky was overladen and the sir full of moleture. The moisture was evidently what affected him. In the arctic regions it is so cold that the muisture is frozen out of the air. Birds do not like the heat. It makes them perch with drooped wings. Heat affects not only the animals in the garden, but the finances of the garden itself. A difference of ten degrees in the thermometer, say if it is ninety-five instead of eighty-five, means a loss of several hundred dollars in our gate receipts for the day." the day."

THE BALTIMORE'S GOAT.

The name of the goat on the steel cruiser Baltimore is Bobby. He hadn't any name when he was shipped, says the New York Advertiser, and no one knows how he came to be called Bobby. Perhaps the fact that he wouldn't answer to any other name had something to do with it. As goats so he is a fair to middling seed of go he is a fair to middling sort of an animal. He isn't white, he isn't black. and he isn't any other distinct color. He is a brindle goat, and his horns are short and stubby, and his eyes sort of and, like those of an alligator. His years are few and his experience large. He has been an investigator ever since he was led up the gang plank and made part of the ship's complement forward. It is difficult to imagine a more independent goat. He does not ask to be fed. When meal time arrives he is aware of the fact and proceeds to put himself in di-rect communication with a meal. If there are no cabbage leaves or tender sprouts from lettuce he doesn't delay eating. I'le is good enough for Bobby, so are cake and bananas and fruits. If it happens that all these are out of his rea has been known to sigh. One sigh is all he heaves. Then he gets right down to business. If a coil of rope is handy he will begin to nibble, the tough sisal fiber. In the abscence of rope he boldly tackles an anchor chain, a gun carriage or the forecastle gangway. By this time some one will note the fact that Bobby is hangry and he will be invited to mess with the port watch. Bobby is far from timid. He has undertaken time and again to climb to the military top and on one occasion went down the nerrow iron steps to the engine room, whore he noted with evident satisfaction that the ship was keeping up her record in speed as indicated by the revolutions of the screw. During a storm Bobby is as brave as any blue jacket in the crew. He takes his place alongside the boat-ewain's mate and watches the movements of the men in response to the piping of the whistle. Bubby was one of the attractions during the Co-lumbus events in New York harbor. He was prettily decorated and marched up and down the spar deck with the air of one who had an important part to play. On the next anniversary the inunching of the Baltimore the immediate friends and associates of Bobby will present him with a collar befitting his station.

Archaeological research in old Greece continues with the passion and dura-tion worthily characterizing the scien-tific enthusiast. The site of the excavations now being conducted under the auspices of the American school of classical studies at Athena and the archeological institute of America is the great temple of Hera, at Argon, a appetuacy only less renowned than the temple of Zeus at Olympis, and the Partieness at Athena. The presiding genius of the work of exploration is ile Waldstein. A find of architectural algorificance, because bearing upon a monted point, is the discovery of eupon cornices, triglyphs, metopes and other parts of the Durie order. Of small relies sixty-three bushets had men collected at last accounts.

Smoothing It from He You remind me so much of

Services for Section. the Everyone tells me that; am I, then, such an ordinary piel?

He No: I should say that everyone has some pretty friend of whom you remind him .- Brooklyn Life.

Miss Van Strusque- So he committed

Miss Senr - Yes, were you surprise Miss Van Brusque No: he was en raged to you, was he not?-Brook!

THE ANGLERS SONG Set by H. Lawes -1053.

Bull a by him; foliame fees

在12/12/12/14 pain has someone about so a inte sit, he a

· 100 日 100 to the first to the first

my my my my my man But.

WORDS AND MUSIC BY IZAAK WALTON.

Anglers" in raising a fund for a moun ment over Walton's neglected grave in the south transcept chapel of Winches-ter eathedral. All that is mortal of old Imak reposes there beneath a blue stone in the flag flooring. An inscription out in it runs:

HERE RESTREES THE BODY OF MR. IZAAK WALTON WHO DYED THE 19TH OF DECEMBER, 1882.

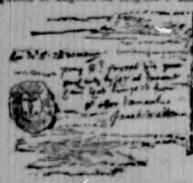
ALAS! HEE'S GONE BEFORE, GONE TO RETURNE NOR MORE. Mr. Jefferson's illness has unfor-sunately made further labor in this direction on his part an utter impossi-

"It is rather difficult to arrange an appropriate calebration of the day," re-marked Secretary Doyle, of the fish commission, when asked about what American anglers will do. "One statement in connection with the event.



namely, that the government would suspend the fish laws to allow a piscatorial celebration of the day, is absurd. Such a course is out of the question. Many devotees of angling, such as Mr. Rolland Redmond, of New York, and Mr. Charles B. Reynolds, will doubtless he able to arrange some observance, however, at their clubs."

Senator Quay's plans to jubilate on Imak Walton's day are frustrated by the extra session proclamation. The senator is one of the warmest American odmirers of the Compleat Angler. Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia is another, and he possesses, it is said, an original 1663 edition of Walton's mas terpisee. It is reasonably certain that in spite of Joseph Jefferson's Illness, an enthunization celebration of the day will take piece in the angling clubs throughout the country. In England the prince of Wales will receive a delegation of anglers on Angust 7 and a



WACTUR'S MARLIWRITING AND STAL O PET-LEAF OF RIS BOOK.

Complet Angler" which appears next mouth is dedicated to him. It was in 1987 that Walton accorded

to immortality by the publication of his book. There is hardly a name to our literature," says the Encyclopedia Britishion condespondingly, "even of cure or whose personality is the sub fact of a curre devoted cult." True It s that multipades who have never put s worm on a book have been caught and scenarly held by the delights the gentle most and his easy, leterrely branscript of his own simple, peace

fishing and working at the "Compleat

The first edition came out in 1653, re-



WALTON'S SHOP AND HOUSE IN FLEET

into Venator.

"Because in this Discourse of Fish and Fishing," observes Izaak, "I have not observed a method which (though the Discourse be not long may be some inconvenience to the reader, I have, therefore, for his easier finding out some particular things which are spoken of, made this following table."

has immortalized him. The exquisite lines, beginning:

were nearly out out altogether by Master Imak to make room for a dissertation on the best means of entting

But even the technicalities of the book are sprightly. "The Pike," declares Imak, "is also observed to be a melancholy and a bold fish. Melancholy, because he always swims or rosts himself alone, and never awins in shows, or with company as reach and dane and most other fish do: and botch because he fears not a abadow, or to see or be seen of anybody, as the trout and shub and all

HIS CLASS OF A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

ceiving subsequent editions. It ran

STREET. through one edition after another and made its author great in his own day as well as in ours. "The contem-plative man's recreation" is the subtitle of the work. We find ourselves at the outset in the company of Piscator and Vintor, and, although we have Master Izaak's assurance in his dedicatory that "'tis a discourse of fish and fishing," there appears a mental pabulum of aneedotes, quotations, songs, poems and philosophy, the bearing of much of which upon angling is occasionally remote. As successive editions came the two inter-locutors grew to three by the addition of Auceps, and Vistor was changed

Thereupon Izaak, who by the way signs himself "Iz. War," gives a table showing that "the first chapter is spent in a vindication or commendation of the Art of Angling." The rest of the table instructs the reader with much elaboration and quaint spelling how to find the various piscatorial pearls scat-tered through the book. "And I wish the reader also to take notice that, in writing of it, I have made a recreation of a recreation; and that it might prove so to thee in the reading and not to read dull and tediously, I have in several place mixt some in nocent mirth; of which, if thou be a severe, sour complexioned man, then I here disallow thee to be a competent judg." The famous passage about the frog - often misquoted about the worm-"rise him as though you loved him, that is, harm him as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer" is not dignified by any reference in Izank's table and it is curious to note that the author always sounded the praises of these portions of his book that many readers skip and thought very little of much in it that

"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright.
The heidal of the earth and sky,
Sweet down shall weep thy fall to-utght.
For these must die,"

the fine of fish.

other fish do."

his usual manner all the way home, as if he would say: "You hid from me yes-terday and I hid from you to-day, and aonors are even."-Forest and A Page Under the Old Regime The funeral took place in Paris re cently of one of the few survivors of an old regime-viz, Marquis de Chanaleilles, who at one time served Louis XVIII. as page. But two of the twenty pages of this monarch are now living, and they are Marquis de Castela and Count de Marolles. In order to be admitted as page into the royal household a lineage of sixteen generations of nobility had to be proven; but this the successor to Napoleon decreased to four generations. The page had to enter at the age of nine, and to spend three years in a special school, on leaving which he drew a salary, had a uniform and duties to discharge about

the king's person and at grand func-tions. At the age of seventeen he entered a cavalry regiment as a cornet. Pages in the period of their service were carefully taught how to ride, fence, dance and become showy offi-cers. Later in life M. de Chanaleilles attended as a page the coronation of Charles X. and entered a guard regiment. A few weeks subsequent to that event he planted the French flag on the quay of Algiers a few weeks beexile Louis lost the use of his limbs and required these pages to be in con-stant attendance. They were blue costumes and cocked hats, with a gorgeous sprinkling of gold buttons, and

in every way kept up the etiquette that once reigned in the Tulleries.— Baltimore American. A man who had undertaken to climb certain steep cliff on the Shetland islands to gather wild fowls' eggs was neither very experienced nor very brave, although he boasted of being both. He pushed upward, however, briskly, without looking behind, till he had got up about a hundred and fifty feet, when he stopped to breathe. The pause was fatal to his self-possession. and he called out in tones of terror "Men! men! I am going-I am going! His comrades, having been thus warned, moved the boat out of the way, so that the poor fellow came sheer down into the deep water. Mighty was the plunge, but at length he rose to the surface, when he was instantly

this is a sad story-I have lost my snut

caught hold of and dragged into the

boat. After many gasps and much

spluttering of sea water from his

mouth, his only remark was: "Eh. men

A Wanderful Watch. A mechanical marvel lately exhibited in St. Petersburg is a musical watch which was made by a Russian peasant in the reign of Catharine. It is about the size of a hen's egg, and contains a representation of the tomb of Christ. with the Roman sentinels. On press ing a spring the stone rolls away from the tomb, the sentinels fail down, the angels appear and the holy women en-ter the sepuicher, and the same chant which is sung in the Greek church on Seater eve is actually performed.

The Long and Short of It. He-If you were not so tall. I'd pro She If you did, you'd see how she I would be Demorest's Magazine

The Original Seriptures.

The Scriptures were first written on skins, linen cloth or papyrus, and